



THE
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[COMMUNICATED.]

REVIEW.

Journal of an Expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a voyage down that river, to its termination. By RICHARD & JOHN LANDER. 2 vols. pp. 384, 337. New York, 1832.

THE problem of the termination of the mysterious Niger, has at length been solved. Richard Lander, who accompanied Clapperton in his celebrated expeditions to Bornou and Soccatoo, and closed his master's eyes at the latter place, being thus left alone in the interior of Africa, found his way back through innumerable perils, to the coast, and thence to England, bringing with him much valuable information, great experience, and a zeal, only heightened by the risks he had encountered. He eagerly accepted a proposal that he should return; and his younger brother, John, volunteered to incur all dangers, and share the glory or disaster with him. Their exploration is described in the volumes placed at the head of this article. We shall proceed, for the benefit of those who have not read them, to note some of their most interesting observations and adventures, and the great result which has crowned their enterprise. Of the manner in which the book is written, we shall say very little, as we are not playing the literary critic. It might, perhaps, have been more brief, without losing any of its usefulness; but the style, though occasionally ambitious, is always creditable, and

many of the descriptions are beautiful. The narrative wants, we think, the exciting novelty of Parke's, and the richness of detail that distinguished those of Denham and Clapperton; but far exceeds all that have gone before, and, it may be, prepared its way, in the important and long-expected revelation in which it ends.

The travellers embarked at Portsmouth, in England, on the 9th of January, 1830, and landed at Badagry, on the Western coast of Africa, on the 22d of March: having spent nearly three weeks at the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, and Accra.—At Badagry, they were exposed to the most vexatious detention and exactions on the part of the natives: which seems to have left upon their minds no very favourable impressions of the character of that tribe. But we must recollect, that much of the rapacity of that untutored people arises from the inextinguishable superiority of European fabrics over their own, and the value which they consequently bear in their eyes: subjecting them to temptations, which, under similar circumstances, civilized men do not always resist. It must, however, be admitted, that the littoral tribes have been exceedingly corrupted by frequent association with the worst of foreigners, and by that polluting traffic, the slave-trade; and are, from their petty divisions, jealousies and wars; their enervating climate, and geographical position, vastly inferior to the nations in the interior. But they exhibit, together with the vices inherent in their situation, and spontaneous (as it were) to human nature, many of those amiable traits of character, which all travellers have remarked in the negro race. Lander calls them an “ever-grinning and loquacious people.”—They are fond of dancing, singing, festivals, and noise, and are full of pompos politeness. In all great affairs, they introduce music: which, although dissonant and detestable in itself, indicates a tendency to refined and peaceful enjoyments; and the simple form of government (and easy despotism,) under which they live, albeit supremely ridiculous to us in its affected grandeur on state occasions, shows, nevertheless, a capacity for obedience to settled laws and customs, which may lead them hereafter, under proper tuition, to great improvements. Let any one compare them, in these respects, and in their fixed residence on certain spots, their appropriation and culture of the soil, their taste

for the pursuits of quiet life, and their avidity to obtain these objects of foreign manufacture, which it is so natural they should admire; let any one compare them, in these propensities and habits, with the North American Indians, and say whether the savage indocility of the latter can diminish the hope of one day reclaiming the others to christianity and civilization.

As the travellers have got safely home, we may laugh, without inhumanity, at the tribulations they underwent at Badagry. The day after their arrival, they were presented to the (so called) King, Adooley, whom they found "sitting on a couple of boxes in a small bamboo apartment, from whose sides were suspended a great quantity of muskets and swords, with a few paltry umbrellas, and a couple of horses' tails, which are used for the purpose of brushing away flies and other insects. One of the most venerable and ancient of his subjects was squatted at the feet of his master, smoking from a pipe of extraordinary length; while Lantern, the eldest son and heir apparent, was kneeling at his side; etiquette not allowing the youth to sit in presence of his father." According to the universal and indispensable custom, they made him a suitable present, including, among other things, a coat, which "is indeed extremely old-fashioned, and belonged to a surgeon in the navy about twenty years ago," but which had been "made very showy by the addition of a pair of tarnished gold epaulets." On another occasion, when they called on him, "the chief was eating an undressed onion, and seated on an old table, dangling his legs underneath it with a vacant thoughtlessness of manner, which our abrupt intrusion somewhat dissipated." Before the visit was concluded, "there came some men to settle a domestic quarrel, which was soon decided by the chief, who, after receiving the usual salutation of dropping on the knees, with the face to the earth, chatted and laughed immoderately. Very little ceremony is observed by the meanest of the people towards their sovereign. They converse with him with as little reserve as if he were no better than themselves; while he pays as much attention to their complaints, as to those of the principal people of the country. I should think that Adooley is not entirely destitute of the virtues of hospitality; for we observed with pleasure, that the remainder of his onions were divided equally among the chiefs who had come to visit

him, and were received by them with marks of the highest satisfaction." Such is the despotic monarch and supreme court of Badagry; for they are both united in the person of Adooley.—Notwithstanding his exalted rank, he is a most importunate beggar; and has little respect for honesty or truth. But his foibles are injurious only to strangers; for his arbitrary rule seems to bear lightly on his subjects, who are always ready, like every other tribe, to defend their individual rights and ancient privileges, either by disobeying the king's commands, or, if necessary, by expelling him. They adopt succession or nullification, as the case requires.

From the "court circle," let us turn to the "good society" of Badagry. "On returning to our residence (from the king's), a number of 'principal men,' as they style themselves, were introduced, to compliment us on coming to their country, although their true and only motive was the expectation of obtaining rum, the great object of attraction to all of them. We have been annoyed, during the better part of this day, by a tribe of ragged beggars, whose importunity is really disgusting; and the number of old fat-headed and pot-bellied men, and skinny, flap-eared women of the last century, has been immense. To these garrulous ladies and gentlemen we have been obliged to laugh and talk, and shake hands, and crack fingers, and bend our bodies, and bow our heads, and place our hands with solemnity on our breasts, make presents, and cringe, and fawn, and flatter, up to the present moment, which is past bed-time. Had Job, among his other trials, been exposed to the horrors of an interminable African *palaver*, his patience must have forsaken him." "Every one styles himself a great and powerful man: and old Hooper himself (an under chief), calls a host of ragged scoundrels, 'noblemen and gentlemen.'" "It is the custom in this place, that when a man cannot pay his respects in person to another, he sends a servant with a sword or cane, in the same manner as a gentleman delivers his card in England: and it is almost superfluous to say, that a cane or a sword is at all times a more agreeable visiter than its owner would have been."

After this detention, our readers will doubtless be as glad to escape from Badagry as were the travellers. On the 31st of March, they were off betimes, and taking the rout that Clapperton pursued on his second journey, arrived at Jenna on the

6th of April. The road led them through a populous and fertile country, diversified by alternate forests, and patches of open land, and covered with villages and towns, in some of which periodical fairs, or markets, are held, where "many thousands of people congregate for the purposes of trade." Their party on the march "formed a group both savage and imposing. As they winded down the paths of the glen, with their grotesque clothing and arms, bundles, and fierce, black countenances, they might have been mistaken for a strange band of ruffians. Besides our own, we had hired twenty men of Adooley to carry our baggage, as there are no beasts of burthen in the country." Burthens of all kinds are carried on the head. Horses are very scarce and dear, and it was some time before they could procure any. "Being all assembled at the bottom of the glen, we found that a long and dangerous swamp, filled with putrid water, and the decaying remains of vegetable substances, intersected our path, and must necessarily be crossed. Boughs of trees had been thrown into the bog by some good-natured people, to assist travellers in the attempt; so that our men, furnishing themselves with long poles, which they used as walking-sticks, with much difficulty and exertion, succeeded in getting over with fewer accidents than might have been expected. For my own part, I was taken on the back of a large and powerful man, of amazing strength. His brawny shoulders supported me without any apparent fatigue on his part; and he carried me through bog and water, and over branches of trees not thicker than a man's leg, rendered slippery with mud, in safety to the opposite side. Although he walked as fast as his companions, and with as much ease, he did not lay me down for twenty minutes, the swamp being full a quarter of a mile in length." In a town called Larro, they found "public schools, established for the avowed purpose of teaching the rising generation the rudiments of the Mohammedan religion." The inhabitants possess horses, asses, and mules, though few, and a great abundance of sheep, goats and poultry, which are reared and live in the same huts with themselves.— "We have observed the country to be sensibly rising to-day (April 5th); and agriculture seems to be conducted on a regular system. The gloomy fastnesses of nature, such as we passed the first day or two, are less common as we advance; and open glades with plantations of banians, and fields of yams and indian

corn, all neatly fenced, met our view occasionally." The inhabitants of Larro are more cleanly in their persons and attire, and have evidently more of the comforts of life, than the tribes nearer the sea.

Jenna is the principal city, and residence of the Governor, of an extensive country, belonging to the kingdom of Yarriba.—The travellers were conducted at once into the centre of the town, where they had to wait a long time for the chief; the etiquette being to detain a stranger in proportion to his rank, and the respect you mean to show him. In the interim, they were surrounded "by an amphitheatre of woolly heads, and teeth, set in faces of jet," formed by a multitude of wondering, but inoffensive natives. The Governor is described as being of "a childish artlessness and simplicity," and having a countenance "indicative, not only of imbecility, but even stupidity;" to which, it is intimated, he owes his appointment by his jealous sovereign. "His manners are mild and amiable." He had been twelve months in coming from Katunga, the capital of Yarriba, to his own seat of government: being obliged to stop at every town on the way, to receive the congratulations of the people, and join in their festivities and amusements. The whole business of an African's life seems to be, to escape as much as possible from labour, and to be merry and thoughtless. In every place, there are drummers, and performers on horns and whistles, who are among the most important and distinguished personages, and subsist entirely on the contributions of the public.

The women of Jenna employ themselves, generally, either in spinning cotton, or preparing indian corn for food: and silk, which is brought over land from Tripoli, is woven into the cotton garments of the rich. Although there is a plenty of animal food, the people prefer a vegetable diet, consisting chiefly of yams and indian corn: notwithstanding which, a more athletic race is no where to be met with. They carry every thing on the head, as we have already mentioned, and support burthens which it requires three men to lift from the ground. They have a barbarous custom of putting to death, when a governor dies, two of his favourite wives, either by poison, which they voluntarily take, or with clubs. The Lander were so unfortunate as to witness the anguish of one of the late chiefs' wives, reduced to this dreadful

alternative. Men in office are also subject to the same cruel law, at the death of their prince. "The present governor of Jenaa must necessarily go down to the grave on the first intelligence of the demise of the king of Tarrila; and as that monarch is a very aged man, the situation of the former is not the most enviable in the world." None but the truly patriotic will serve their country on such conditions; and this sort of rotation was doubtless established for the suppression of office-hunters. But before the wives put an end to themselves, they destroy all the wealth, or rather treasures of the deceased sovereign; so that a king's son is not likely, in that country, to be considered "a good match" in any point of view.

We are not told what may be the population of Jenaa; but it is said to be calculated that, since the late governor's death, it has lost more than 500 souls; principally, our travellers conjecture, by the running away of domestic slaves, in the confusion and anarchy that follow such an event, and accompany the interregnum that ensues. The incessant wars and intestine broils that agitate those countries are often bloodless, and generally end in catching a few captives, who are afterwards sold, or kept as slaves. The travellers were informed, that during a three years' war, the "solitary victim of a hundred engagements, was one single decrepit old woman, who found it no easy matter to run away as fast as her countrymen." "Success depends more on the address of the parties, than on their intrepidity. Living, not dead subjects, are sought after; and it is their interest to avoid hard blows, and enrich themselves by the sale of their prisoners." These are sent down to the coast, to petty chiefs like Adooley, who act as agents in selling them to European and American slavers, and receive half the profits. Such facts are important, because they demonstrate that the peaceable disposition of the Africans is avowed to war, and that they are instigated to it by that infernal traffic, and not by any sort of blood or plunder. By abolishing the slave-trade, then, those wars will be, in a great measure, suppressed; in that part of Africa, at least, of which we are now speaking, which is too distant from Bornou and Barbary, to find them a profitable sort. We need not repeat what has been so often and so clearly shown, that the most effectual way of putting an end to the slave-trade, is by establishing

colonies along the coast, with which the natives may carry on a legitimate and profitable commerce. The Africans have reached that stage of improvement (symptomatic of maturity for a higher civilization), at which they have many artificial wants. These they seek to supply by trading; and such determined traffickers are they, that if you will not buy any thing else, they will sell you one another.

On the 13th of April, the explorers again resumed their journey. But they had travelled only three quarters of an hour, when their carriers dropped their loads, and would not be persuaded to continue on. No consideration could induce them to shake off their indolence that day. It was in the small village of Bidjijie; the chief of which, being "a very good sort of a man, though he had little authority over his people," sent the travellers a fatted goat; and they determined to forget their vexations, and spend the evening as cheerfully as they could. On the 14th, however, they were fairly on their way, and arrived the next day at Egga, "the principal market town in this part of Africa." They were accompanied by several strangers, from town to town, in order to evade the tolls which are levied on merchandize, but which are not exacted from the Landers, because they are going to the king at Katunga, and are regarded as ambassadors. The roads were crowded with people coming from the market at Egga; some of whom were slaves, going down to the coast, under the care of guardians. "Women bore burthens on their heads, that would tire a mule, and children of five or six years old, trudged after them with loads that would give a full-grown person in Europe, the brain fever." In all barbarous communities, women are the chief labourers. An African highway is "a path, little better than a gutter, formed by repeated rains." The natives have no idea of repairing it, or throwing even a log across the streams; and would rather be entangled daily in a thick underwood, and wade through pools of mud and water, than give themselves any concern about it." If a tree fall across the path, or an ant-hill rise in the midst of it, they do not remove the obstacle, but go around.

At a town called Jadoo, they saw about an hundred of the king of Katunga's women, "all past the bloom of life," going about the country with loads of merchandize, which they barter,

and the profits of which they carry back to his majesty. Other chiefs and individuals have similar establishments. But the king's women have the privilege of being exempt from tolls, and are distinguished by the colour of the cloth wrapped around their bundles.

On the 26th of April, they crossed a ridge of high granite hills, from the top of which a magnificent view opened before them, bounded by ranges of high mountains and by isolated peaks in the distance. Being now in the hilly country, the path became very rugged.

On the 30th of April, they arrived at, and reached, after a laborious ascent, the town of Chekki, perched on the summit of a very elevated hill. The next day, they met a caravan, consisting of upwards of 400 men, and were informed that one of double that number had passed the day before. On the 3d of May, they traversed a fertile and more even country, with large blocks of granite scattered over the surface. They crossed many small rivers, flowing from the South, and discharging themselves (as we learn from subsequent observations) into the Niger. On the 12th they were at Eeteho, where they saw many thousands of persons collected from the neighbouring towns and country, to attend market. The principal articles offered for sale, were country cloth, indigo, and provisions; and they remarked here, as they had every where, that there were more sellers than purchasers. On the 13th, escorted by a guard of honour from the king, they entered Katunga, which may be considered as one of the great landing-places in their journey.

(To be Continued.)



LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the Brig Liberia, Captain Hussey, despatches have arrived from the Colony. The Brig American, Captain Abels, had arrived at Monrovia, with 128 emigrants, after a passage of 50 days, (one child only having died on the passage, of scarlet fever) in good health. It will be recollected that most of these emigrants were from Southampton county, Va. and North Carolina; that they had been sent round to Philadelphia, and that the expense of their removal thence was defrayed by the Society of Friends in that city. We regret to learn that, in the opinion of the Colonial Agent, they are little qualified to add to the strength and character of

the Colony. We are sure that the same can be said of but few of the expeditions which have gone to Africa, and that those who are soon to embark, are among the best of our coloured population. We regret to learn that the health of Dr. Todsen is feeble, but hope the dry season will restore him to his usual vigour. The Colonial Agent and Dr. Hall, are in the enjoyment of good health.

LIBERIA, September —, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—By the Brig America, which anchored in our harbour on the 15th inst. I had the honor of receiving your several favors of the 13th, 16th, and 29th July, enclosing sundry resolutions of the Board, which shall receive due attention. The emigrants, 128 in number, have all been landed, and will be placed at Caldwell and Monrovia, under the care of Drs. Todsen and Hall.

With respect to the character of the people composing this expedition, I regret to be compelled to state, that they are, with the exception of those from Washington, the family of Pages from Virginia, and a few others, the lowest and most abandoned of their class. From such materials it is vain to expect that an industrious, intelligent and enterprising community can possibly be formed; the thing is utterly impracticable, and they cannot but retard, instead of advancing the prosperity of the Colony. I have noticed this subject in one of my former communications, and nothing but a thorough conviction that such an influx of vagrants cannot fail of blasting the hopes which our friends have so long and so ardently cherished, could have induced me again to advert to it. Capt. Abels, who commanded the vessel that brought them out, can and will give you a more detailed and accurate account of their moral character than I can possibly, as they have been but a short time under my immediate notice.

I am induced to be thus unreserved in my remarks, as it is from the sufferings of people of this stamp, occasioned by their own indolence and stupidity, that the slanderous reports published in the *Liberator* have originated: they have never when in the U. States voluntarily laboured for their own support, and now, when the stimulus of the overseer's lash is removed, cannot be induced to exert themselves sufficiently to procure even a scanty subsistence: indeed, so far from there being any real grounds for the assertions of our enemies, I am at this moment issuing rations to at least one hundred persons whose six months have expired; some of these have been prevented by sickness

from attending to their farms, the crops of others are not sufficiently advanced to afford them a subsistence, but by far the greater number are women and children, who have been sent out without any male person to provide for them, and being unable to gain a livelihood by tilling the soil or any other occupation, have become a burden on the Agency. Many in the present expedition are similarly circumstanced, and what to do with them I know not. Our respectable colonists themselves are becoming alarmed at the great number of ignorant and abandoned characters that have arrived within the last twelve months: and almost daily representations are made by those who have applied themselves to the cultivation of the soil, of the depredations committed on their crops by the above described class of people, who cannot be induced to labour for their own support.

I strongly suspect the letter published in the *Liberator* (said to have been written by some one resident here) to be a sheer fabrication. There are but three persons in the colony to whom the suspicion of writing such palpable falsehoods could possibly attach: and these having been thwarted in their ambitious views and schemes of self-aggrandisement, have become dissatisfied with the present order of things, and would not hesitate to resort to any measures that would have a tendency to injure those at present in authority. What other motives could have actuated the writer of the letter alluded to (if such letter was ever written), I will not presume to say, as it is well known here that facts are at variance with his statements. That some of the colonists do suffer, cannot be denied: but in every instance their sufferings can be traced to their own indolence and improvidence—and not to the alleged delay in assigning them their lands, or refusing to give them every aid and support our means would allow; as it has been our uniform practice to assign them their lands as soon as they could possibly be surveyed: and whenever sickness or any other untoward circumstance (not occasioned by their own misconduct) prevented their making the exertions necessary for their own subsistence, we have never hesitated to extend the period usually allotted for drawing rations, until such time as they were in a condition to subsist themselves.

That Mr. ——— should have asserted that any in the colony

perished from starvation, is to me a matter of the greatest astonishment, and can only be attributed to his ignorance of the real state of affairs, which a little observation would have corrected, but when here he secluded himself from society, and, it seems, relied upon the misrepresentations of prejudiced individuals, without giving himself the trouble of examining whether their assertions were true or false. In answer to so unlooked for and unprecedented a charge, I can only give you the most positive assurance that since I have resided in this country, there never has an instance occurred of a colonist's perishing for want of food, and in this assertion I can be supported by the testimony of almost every individual in the colony.

The actual state and condition of the Colony were mentioned in my communication per brig *Ruth*, and I deem it unnecessary again to advert to it, except to remark that instead of regretting that the almost visionary expectations of our sanguine friends have not been realized; we ought, when we consider the very limited means at our disposal, and the kind of material to be operated upon, to congratulate ourselves that notwithstanding these serious obstacles, the Colony has prospered far beyond what any one acquainted with the actual state of affairs could possibly have anticipated.

I am happy to have it in my power to state that the condition of our public schools is highly prosperous: this will be demonstrated by the enclosed semi-annual statement. The female schools at Monrovia and Caldwell are conducted in a manner highly creditable to Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Cæsar, who have them in charge; the beneficial results of our present school regulations are daily becoming more apparent, and I have great hopes that the principal obstacle to the more general application of the system, viz. the want of funds, will be removed by the alterations in our revenue law received by the last arrival; and should our imports for the coming, equal those of the past year, there will be revenue sufficient, I trust, to defray the expense of supporting a school among our recaptured Africans, who are still very earnest in their solicitations that the benefits of education should be extended to themselves and their children. They have strong claims on our benevolence, and I think no exertions should be spared to enable us to comply with their request.

The settlement at Grand Bassa, as noticed in my last communication, is in progress, and should nothing untoward intervene, will be in full operation as soon as the rains have ceased. From the last advices from Mr. Weaver, who is there superintending the erection of buildings, I learned that every thing will be prepared for the reception of settlers in five or six weeks; he moreover stated that the principal men of the country were very friendly disposed, and the few who had manifested a disposition to prevent our occupying the country, from their being specially interested in the slave trade, finding they could not intimidate us by threats, have ceased all opposition; nor do I apprehend we will hereafter have any serious obstacles to encounter, as all those who have weight and influence in the country are very anxious we should settle amongst them. Mr. Weaver will shortly return to the Cape, when I will be able to give you a more satisfactory and detailed account of the progress made, and the prospects of a speedy accomplishment of our views in that quarter.

As regards the fiscal concerns of the agency, you will find from the inspection of the accompanying account and vouchers for the first and second quarters of 1832, that our expenditures have exceeded those of any former period. This has been the necessary result of the unusual number of emigrants that have arrived within the few past months. Receptacles had to be provided for their accommodation, their hospital expenses had to be defrayed, rice and palm oil purchased, and a variety of other incidental expenses had to be met; all of which, together with the necessity of purchasing provisions for the two last expeditions, who were very scantily provided, have increased our disbursements far beyond what was anticipated; you will therefore by this conveyance receive drafts to a considerable amount, which my necessities have compelled me to draw on your treasury; this is to be regretted, but it was unavoidable.

The health of the Colony, is at present good, and most of those who arrived in the ship *Jupiter*, have gone through their seasoning but with very few deaths. In my last, I mentioned that the average number of deaths among the emigrants, was four per cent, this was taken from the verbal statement of Dr. Tod-

sen; but, on examination, I find the average number of cases that had a fatal termination, will equal about nine per cent; including those who have perished from the consequences of the original attack. No doubt the Dr. might have been correct when he made the statement; but when I made the examination, I found the proportion of deaths to be as mentioned above.

I regret to learn that the Board have found it inexpedient to give Mr. A. D. Williams the appointment of assistant agent.—The constitutional objection I was not aware of. I regret it the less, as Mr. Williams, yielding to the importunities of a majority of the respectable colonists, consented again to become a candidate for the office of vice agent and has been re-elected. So that he will of course, during the ensuing year, have the charge of affairs should I be absent.

I had hoped that affairs here could have been so arranged as to enable me to visit the U. States in all next summer, but I now fear that it will be out of my power, without materially deranging our plans for the extension of our territorial limits and the establishment of new settlements. I have therefore, though reluctantly, concluded to postpone my return to a more distant period. I wished much to have a personal interview with the Board, in order to devise such measures as would ensure a more regular and systematic mode of fitting out and providing future expeditions, as well as the management of colonial affairs generally; so as not to afford hereafter, even a shadow of a foundation for the slanders of our enemies. All I can do at present, is to draw up a statement contradicting the injurious reports concerning the suffering and destitute condition of emigrants, and have it signed by the most respectable colonists; this they have of themselves requested me to do, and will cheerfully give their testimony to that effect. This report will be forwarded by Capt. Abels, who returns in about six or eight weeks.

Enclosed you will receive the school reports for the 1st and 2d quarters of the present year, also the account and vouchers showing the amount of disbursements for the same period.

With the highest respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

To Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN.

*Statement, showing the present condition of the Public Schools at
Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millsburg.*

	Names of Teachers.	BOYS.				GIRLS.				Branches Taught.								
		Under 5 years.	Between 5 & 10 years.	Between 10 & 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Total No. of Boys.	Under 5 years.	Between 5 & 10 years.	Between 10 & 15 years.	Above 15 years.	Total No. of Girls.	Alphabet.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.
Monrovia	J. Revey	13	19	1	36							36	36	18	12	3	3	
do	E. Johnson					11	18	22	3	57	22	35	22	35	17		13	
Caldwell	R. Harvey	22	11	1	34						17	17	17	17	13	6		
do	E. Cesar					21	12	2	12		12	12	12	12	5			
Millsburg	N. Brander	6	8	7	21							21	21	21	11	11	11	5
do	do					7	2	2	11		12	12	12	12	2			
		41	38	12	91	44	49	43	71	110	39	163	120	67	29	27	5	

School hours during the year from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 o'clock, M., and from 2 o'clock, to 5 o'clock, P. M. } Boys - - - 91
 } Girls, - - - 110

Total No. of Pupils 201

To which may be added the adults who attend the night school kept by R. Harvey at Caldwell, in number, - - - - - 25

Making an aggregate of - - - - - 226

Note. The pupils of Mrs. E. Johnson who are merely learning the Alphabet, are taught on the Infant School system.

Monrovia, June 30th, 1832.

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

LETTER FROM FRANCIS DEVANY.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, 28th Sept. 1832.

DEAR SIR:—Since my last of 17th May, I have not received any reply from you, and would not have troubled you again, but in consequence of receiving information and a newspaper published by Messrs. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, dated Saturday, June 30th 1832. He there pretends to have received a letter from Liberia, dated Sept. 25th, 1831—contradicting in the most positive terms, the truth of my report given in to the Committee of Congress on the 23th and 27th of May, 1830—respecting six Volunteer Companies and Militia, amounting in all, to about 560 effective men. This the writer, in his paper, declares to be untrue and that I only reported it to deceive my coloured brethren in the U. States, and to gain

the favour of the Colonization Society. It is neither my wish to deceive my coloured friends, nor do I wish the favour of the Colonization Society; but what I stated, was plain matter of fact, to be seen here now by every candid mind; and were I called upon again, I should be compelled, in the defence of truth, to state the same. If such a letter was written, it must have been by one of the most lawless of our citizens—and a friend, only to lies and disturbance. But a citizen he was not, nor a person acquainted with the Colony; for in his own letter, he stated he had not fulfilled those obligations which constitute one a citizen of Liberia; and it is only such abandoned wretches from whom Mr. Garrison appears to obtain his information to prejudice the good and orderly coloured people in the U. States against our Colony. And I am sure they ought to be aware of it. I am not a prophet, but I feel no doubt in saying, that Mr. Garrison is the greatest enemy that the coloured people have, for he is only preparing a net for their destruction; and I would be glad that he might be the first caught in it. I am not one of those, whom the writer says wish to ingratiate themselves in the favour of the Agent and Colonization Society; nor do I believe that there are any so base here, as would depart so far from the rules of true liberty, as to mob any one, as he pretends to say.—I will now give you the true account of the number of men able to bear arms, belonging to the Colony of Liberia, at the time of my leaving in March 1830—taken from the Adjutant's book, and the different Captains of the Companies and the Superintendents at the different settlements of Monrovia.

Captain Weaver, of the Artillery,	-	-	-	37
“ Stuart, of the Infantry,	-	-	-	33
“ Draper, of the Rangers,	-	-	-	24
Captain Davis, of the Infantry at Caldwell,	-	-	-	48
“ Brown, of the Artillery at Caldwell,	-	-	-	31
“ White, of Rangers at Millsburg,	-	-	-	24
“ Brander, of the Militia at Monrovia,	-	-	-	61
By Mr. Williams, New Georgia,	-	-	-	70
By do Ebo Town,	-	-	-	95
By do Pessa Town,	-	-	-	150

Now, sir, here are facts, and not a pretended fabrication. In appealing to the election, to prove that I had stated what was not true respecting our Colonial forces, the man must have been as ignorant as Mr. Garrison, to suppose that only men that were eligible at the election and only them, were the forces of any country; for if the President of the U. States wanted to count his soldiers, I am sure his good sense would teach him that was not the way. I could say a great deal more to you respecting Mr. Garrison and his publication; he has made several attacks on my character, and I would be glad to know from you by the first opportunity, whether I could not bring suit against him for his slanderous remarks on my character: for here is proof that I was guilty of no libel, as he or his friends endeavoured to publish.

I hope you will be friend enough to me, to give publication to what I have written you on the subject, but I think I shall not forget him in the *Liberia Herald*.

I remain yours respectfully,

F. DEVANY.



CAPTAIN CROWELL'S LETTER.

The writer of the following letter commanded the *James Perkins*, which, early in the present year, conveyed more than three hundred emigrants to Liberia.—Captain Crowell is a man of great integrity and worth; and none who know him will doubt the entire correctness of his statements. It will be observed, that they agree with those of many other respectable individuals who have recently visited the Colony.

EAST DENNIS, (Mass.) October 1, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to offer a few remarks from my own observation, during my voyage to Liberia in the *James Perkins*, in relation to the present prospects, &c. of the Colony so recently established there.

During my short stay, I was daily on shore; and although I did not visit the interior towns, yet I was assured by Dr. Hall and others that they were even more flourishing than Monrovia, which, to say the least, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. And I would here remark, that the natural situation of the Colony, has a very striking contrast, in my opinion, with that of our forefathers, who landed on Plymouth Rock, inasmuch as the latter had the rigours of the long and tedious New England

winters to combat, together with numerous hordes of hostile savages, and far beyond the reach of any friendly power to alleviate their sufferings. Yet what blessings are the many millions of us now enjoying, as the fruit of their patient perseverance!—The Liberian colonist, on the contrary, has a climate uniformly warm, but by no means so hot or uncomfortable as I was led to suppose, from the geographical situation of the country; the thermometer rising no higher than 83 at any time during my stay; and, with very few and trifling exceptions, I am inclined to believe, that the natives of that country are highly pleased with the rapidly increasing growth and importance of the Colony, and that no fears need be entertained of any serious encroachments from them. To these advantages may be added that of a most rich and promising soil, well adapted to the culture of all the tropical productions.

On the Sabbath, I attended public worship at the Baptist church, and heard a very impressive and useful sermon, delivered by Mr. Waring, one of the colonists, whose hearers were numerous, and the whole services performed with that devout and serious attention and good order, so conspicuous in the churches of our own country; and what particularly met my observation, was the decent and respectable manner in which the whole assembly conducted; their dress, without one solitary exception within my view, corresponding with their general deportment. On this last subject, I fear my attention was too much drawn from higher and more important duties; but the novelty of the scene, and my situation, being the only white person present, must plead my apology to man; my tears of sympathy and sensibility at the moment, I would fain hope, have interceded with my Maker for such neglect.

I would further remark, that during my visit, I did not hear a single discontented expression from any one; all with whom I conversed, appearing happy in their situation, and pleased with both country and government.

Their trade, already very considerable, is rapidly increasing with Americans, English and French; and during the time that I remained, *only 12 days*, the harbour was visited by the English sloop of war *Favourite*, cruising on that coast; by 5 English and 3 American trading vessels; and it is deemed a rare occurrence

when the flag of some of the abovementioned nations does not wave in the Bay.

Such satisfactory results, in so short a time, naturally lead to the most promising predictions of the future; and the advantages opening to the benighted native of Africa, from his intercourse with his more enlightened and christian brethren, I will not attempt to describe.

Suffer me here to remark, that this is no idle tale, invented to please the fancy, or gratify the idle curiosity of any one, but an imperfect and hasty narrative, drawn from actual observation and experience; and the liberty and happiness of more than 2000 manumitted slaves and free coloured Americans, now testify to these assertions.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

SETH CROWELL.



EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

From a Gentleman of Virginia, September 14, 1832.

I have, for a considerable time past, determined to emancipate my slaves, if such facilities could be afforded them by the Society of which you are Secretary, in getting them off to the Colony of Liberia, as are necessary and proper for their accommodation; and if the necessary arrangements can be made, they probably will be in readiness to go as early as December next, or by the sailing of the first vessel thereafter from Norfolk or Richmond. Perhaps I may say with propriety, that a likelier number of coloured persons have scarcely gone together from one place—this is, however, not material. I am unable to say what number can be emancipated now, as a woman, having a husband and three children, perhaps would not like to be separated. The woman and her children belong to me, and her husband to another estate: however, be this as it may, if the woman will go, she may, I suppose. I don't much expect any difficulty will arise as to any of the rest. I feel much solicitude on this matter, and wish to know what can be done. I have made a list of the number and description, below. You can also see at what price I think they would sell.

The list mentioned contains the names of 13, valued at \$3,500.

From a Gentleman of Virginia, October 5, 1832.

Mr. —, of —, Virginia, the gentleman of whom I spoke to you last spring, wishes to know if his coloured woman, with her husband and nine children, could obtain a passage to Liberia this fall. Please write Mr. —, immediately on the receipt of this; inform him what clothing will be necessary, and what kind; also, what quantity of bedding, baggage, &c. Mr. — generously liberates the wife and seven children, and Mr. —, his brother-in-law, the two eldest children. It is one of the most interesting families I ever saw—they are all bright mulattoes. The husband had to beg and collect \$300, before his master would consent to let him go. He is a preacher, of the Baptist persuasion; a sensible, good looking man, about 40 years of age, and promises to be an acquisition to the Colony. It is very desirable they should get off this fall.

From a Gentleman of North Carolina, July 25, 1832.

I have seven black people, who wish to be removed to the Colony of Liberia, aged as follows:—one old lady, 48 years; 3 boys, one 20, one 13, one 11 years; and 3 girls, one 18, one 15, one 2 years of age, all sound and in good health. These are all one family, the old women being the mother. These are all the blacks I have suitable for the Colony. There will be three left, which I will give you a description of—one crippled man, aged 40, who has a wife and children belonging to another person: he is unwilling to leave his wife and children. The other two, are children who fell to my wife, and their mother is not willing to let them go. We have never had them at home yet. What makes me so particular in describing of them, is, to show you that I have not retained a few of the best, and packed the rest on the Colonization Society. The last mentioned children, we expect to send as soon as there is a way open; and I am sorry that it is not in my power to aid that honorable Society with money at present. But I expect to have to borrow the money that will bear their expenses to Norfolk.

From a Gentleman of Tennessee, Nov. 1st, 1832.

We have an interesting family of free coloured people in this neighbourhood, who are desirous of emigrating to Liberia. We

learn that a vessel will sail from New Orleans this fall with emigrants. We are anxious this family should go out in the first vessel. We understand about 20 or 25 dollars per head, will transport them to Liberia. The family consists of 8 persons; and as we are anxious they should not be disappointed, we have determined to raise, by voluntary contributions, the sum (when added to what this Society has on hand) of two hundred dollars. This amount will be placed under the control of the Parent Society, as it may direct; provided that this family can be carried out in the first vessel which may sail from New Orleans for Liberia. The collections are advancing to-day, and I have no doubt the requisite sum will soon be raised.

From a Gentleman of Virginia, Sept. 10, 1832.

I have from 15 to 20 negroes which I wish to emancipate; will your Society receive and transport them to Liberia?

From a Gentleman of Virginia, Oct. 16, 1832.

We have in this place and vicinity, four lots of slaves held ready for manumission whenever an opportunity for sending them to the Colony offers: the largest lot containing 11, and the smallest 3 persons: but neither could be prepared on this short notice for the Jupiter. Besides which, several others have declared their determination of liberating theirs for the same purpose; but they have not made a formal tender of them to the Society.

From a Gentleman of Mississippi, October 2, 1832.

Twenty seven negroes were given me a few days since, which I hope to get ready for the November expedition.

From a Gentleman of Virginia, Nov. 2, 1832.

I did not receive your letter of October until last Monday. Mr. ——— of ———, sent me a copy of a letter from you to him, saying, that the Jupiter would be in Norfolk about the 13th; upon the receipt of which, I forthwith started those Liberians (six slaves;) and have received information from Mr. ——— of their arrival in Norfolk, on the 16th; and that the Jupiter arrived at the same time. I have before written to you, stating their departure. I enclosed to Mr. ——— \$220, the receipt of which, he has ac-

knowledge. I also gave ——— one hundred dollars, Virginia note, and a fifty dollar note, to enable them to go to school on their arrival in Liberia.

From a Gentleman of Virginia, 18th of Oct., 1832.

In addition to those I mentioned in my last letter, there have been several other applications, some from the owners of slaves, who are willing to emancipate them, but not able to bear the expense of their removal. The whole number of applicants now, is not less than fifty, a considerable proportion of whom are slaves.

Among the slaves is a man (the husband of a woman who has granted her permission to emigrate) in the prime of life, whose master is willing that they should go, on his promise to pay him a certain sum, if ever he should become able. His master is desirous to know whether your Society or any of the Agents will take the trouble to attend to the remittance of the money, in case the man should pay it.

From a Lady of Virginia, October 22, 1832.

'Tis the wish of a man servant belonging to the writer of this, to remove to Liberia; and it is highly gratifying to her, that he has at length accepted a boon, which she has for several years offered him on the condition, that he would join our Colony in Africa. She is convinced, that you will think with her, in view of his character and attainments, that there are few emigrants better qualified, not only to obtain and support a respectable standing in society, but to promote also, the best interests of the Colony. For some years (being now 45), he was her father's foreman on a large plantation: to him was confided the management of the different departments, and the distribution of all the provisions of the family. He conducted all the agricultural affairs, and repaired all the machinery and tools of the farm; and by his good management in such things, has obtained a reputation for sound judgment, and much skill. He is an excellent coarse carpenter and shoe-maker, and indeed can turn his hand to any work, from a plough, to a lady's cabinet. But the trait which has rendered him invaluable as a servant, remains to be told: it is his unshaded integrity: a pillar of truth from his

youth, he has never been known to swerve from the severest requisitions, and though his mind is as unlettered as any African's, his moral sense is perfect; and it is the ardent hope of her, who now addresses you, that in the good land to which he is destined, those virtues which have rendered him so valuable as a servant, and so beloved as a friend, will have a wide field for their expansion.

From a Gentleman of North Carolina, Aug. 4th, 1832.

I write at the request of a young lady of this neighbourhood, to make some inquiries in regard to the steps proper to be pursued, in getting off some slaves, whom she wishes to send to the Colony. There are four of them; a woman about 30, a girl about seventeen, and two small children.

I believe the young lady contemplates defraying their expense of transportation herself: but I am not certain as to that.

From a Lady in Virginia.

There are a number of persons who have young female slaves, they would wish to send to Liberia; but as conscientious motives induce them to do it, they cannot send them unprotected, and cast them as it were, upon the world. Our Society has one under its auspices, but we know not how to proceed in regard to her. A friend of mine, wrote some time ago, to ask my advice how to dispose of two, all she owned; one a little girl, the other on the verge of woman-hood.

Could some plan be devised to afford a suitable asylum for unprotected young females, it would be the means of many a one going. Do, my dear sir, take this matter into consideration, and let me know the result. I feel much for the extreme degradation of my sex among the coloured people.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

I enclose \$1 for the Colonization Society, two of it to be applied to pay for the African Repository for one year. The history of this donation is this:—The donors are two children, one nine, the other seven years of age, a brother and sister. They have been accustomed by their industry, to earn small sums from their parents, and to give these sums to various objects of benevolence. When I was about leaving the town in which

they reside, they wished to send some money to the Colonization Society, for the purpose, as one said, of sending the poor negroes to their own country. The sum was fixed on by themselves, and was all they had at command, except some pieces of foreign coin preserved by them as curiosities; and even those they were willing to give also. Such liberality, deserves imitation!!



INTELLIGENCE.

NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—The United Service Journal (English,) gives a very interesting account of the expedition fitted out by the Messrs. Laids of Liverpool, to explore the Niger. We extract the following from the article on this subject, which contains a brief description of the vessels and persons employed on this voyage to explore interior Africa. This expedition lately touched at Liberia.

Finding no disposition on the part of Government to assist in appropriating the commerce of Africa, Mr. Laird and some other merchants of Liverpool, determined to fit out an expedition at their own expense; and so little encouragement did they receive, that the Treasury actually refused to permit the vessels, on their return, to land their cargoes duty free. Yet, no sooner had Mr. Laird, jun. accomplished the equipment of his squadron, than the Admiralty requested permission to send out a surveyor of their own to take observations, determine latitudes, longitudes, &c. Fortunately for the nation at large, Mr. Laird did not object to this appointment, and Lieut. Allen, R. N., was selected by the Admiralty hydrographer; an officer whose conciliatory, amiable, and gentlemanly manners soon secured him the personal regard of Mr. Laird, and of every person on board. Every thing being at length prepared, and Mr. Lander having promised to accompany the expedition, the three vessels composing it, assembled in Milford Haven, as follows:

Quorra, steam vessel—having on board Mr. Laird, jun., of Liverpool, as director and supercargo of the squadron.

Sailing commander, Mr. Harries, Master of the Royal Navy, an officer well acquainted with the coast of Africa.

Lieutenant Allen, surveyor, furnished with numerous instruments for observing the dip, latitudes, longitudes, &c.

Richard Lander, African traveller, and discoverer of the termination of the Niger, acting as guide, adviser, and partly as interpreter to the expedition.

Also a gentleman of ability, who has volunteered to accompany the squadron as surgeon and naturalist.

The Quorra is 115 feet in length over all; breadth of beam 16 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draught of water, with every thing on board for

ascending the Niger, 4 feet 2 inches; tonnage 146, including the engine room. One engine of 40 horse power, to be used only in calms, or in ascending rivers; constructed to burn either coal or wood, as may be required.

Alburkah—so named from an African expression, signifying blessing—a small steam vessel, built entirely of iron, by Mr. Macgregor Laird, director of the expedition: fitted with one steam engine of 15 horse power, constructed to burn coal or wood; vessel 70 feet in length over all; breadth of beam 15 feet 2 inches; depth of hold 6½ feet; draught of water when launched only 9 inches! with engine in and boiler full, drew 2 feet 6 inches; drew 4 feet 6 inches on leaving Milford Haven, having provisions and water for twelve men for fifty days, besides ten tons of coal; bottom of the vessel one-fourth of an inch thick; sides three-sixteenths of an inch thick. Gross weight when built, and wooden decks laid, 16 tons; tonnage 55, including engine room. Schooner rigged, like the *Quorra*. Commanded by Mr. Joseph Hill.

S. B. The greatest interest has been excited about this diminutive vessel, as it is certainly a bold undertaking to navigate the Atlantic in so small a boat built entirely of iron! She is intended to explore the Tschadda and other tributary streams of the Niger.

Columbine—merchant brig of 176 tons, commanded by Mr. Miller.—This vessel conveys a considerable cargo of coal, and a very curious investment of goods for trading with the natives. Her bill of lading would, indeed, have furnished a most ludicrous assortment of articles, from a penny whistle to a king's crown!

ARMAMENT.

<i>Quorra.</i>	24 pounder swivel gun	-	-	-	-	-	1
	18	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4 pounder	-	-	-	-	-	8
<i>Alburkah.</i>	9 do.	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Swivels	-	-	-	-	-	6
<i>Columbine.</i>	6 pounder carronades	-	-	-	-	-	4

Total, 21 guns.

Besides musketoons, firelocks, boarding pikes, cutlasses, pistols, &c.

The expedition was detained at Milford several days, waiting the arrival of Mr. Lander; but, as the wind blew steadily at north on the 24th of July, Mr. Laird despatched the *Columbine* and *Alburkah* for Port Praya, in the Cape de Verdes, that being the first place of rendezvous. A day or two after, Lander arrived in a fishing boat from Ilfracombe, and in an hour the *Quorra* put to sea, bearing with her the hearty good wishes of every spectator.

It is Mr. Laird's intention to proceed in the first instance to Port Praya, where he hopes to meet with the commander-in-chief of the African

station, who has orders to render him assistance. From thence they go to Cape Coast, to take on board some Kroomen negroes to cut wood in going up the Niger. Finally, they enter the Niger, and dash on at once to Boussa, opening communications for a trade in gold dust, palm oil, and ivory, by the way. The Alburkah will explore, meanwhile, all the principal tributaries of the Niger, and it is not altogether beyond possibility but she may find a way through the Tschadda, Shary, or some other river, into lake Tschad, in the centre of the African continent; nay, some flatter themselves with the dream of being able to penetrate into Abyssinia and the Red Sea, by rivers running out of lake Tschad in an easterly direction. What would be the astonishment of the good people at Bombay, should this cockleshell of a vessel—not larger than the boiler of Whitbread's brewery—and built of iron, force her way through the centre of Africa, and so on, by the Red Sea and Straits of Babel Mandel, to Socotra and the coast of Malabar! Let this vision terminate as it may, the attempt deserves success; and that the whole of the spirited individuals by whom it has been undertaken, will be rewarded by the fullest realization of their most sanguine hopes, is the sincere prayer of one who with difficulty restrained the desire to quit wife, family, and friends to embark with the wanderers composing the *African Expedition!*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—By a statement published in the Liverpool (England) Albion, it appears that from the 15th of January to the 28th of Nov. 1799, there sailed from the port of Liverpool for the coast of Africa, 16,756 tons of shipping, (90 ships). The number of slaves they were licensed to carry was 27,071, averaging upwards of 300 to each ship. The manuscript containing the statement was found among the papers of a gentleman engaged in the traffic, and contains the name, owner, master, day of sailing, and destination of each ship.

BIBLE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—From their "Monthly Extracts of Correspondence," for August, we learn, that the Directors of the British and Foreign Bible Society have recently received one of the most interesting applications probably ever made to that Institution. It was for ten Arabic Bibles, an fifty Arabic Testaments, for the expedition that is now fitting out in Liverpool, to proceed up the river Congo; under the guidance of those interesting young men, the Landers, whose journal of their voyage down the river has recently been published. The books are intended to be presented to the African Kings and Chiefs whom they may visit in their progress to the interior. Six of the Bibles were directed to be splendidly bound, corners plated and clasped; four were to be bound less expensively, color of the binding to be chiefly green (the favorite color of the natives) and scarlet; and the Testaments were to be neatly bound in the same colors. The following is an extract from the letter of Mr. Laird, the gentleman who made the application.—*N. Y. Observer.*

"The Bibles and Testaments in the Arabic, which I have ordered, I intend to send under charge of my son, Mac Gregor Laird, who goes out with Mr. Richard Lander in charge of the Expedition to Central Africa. The cost of these books, bound as I have ordered, I will pay myself—Should the Society be disposed to send any more, either for sale or distribution among the natives, I have no hesitation in guaranteeing the cost price, to the extent of fifty copies of the New Testament.* Mr. Lander informs me that the Chiefs, with a few exceptions, read and write the Arabic; and such as do not, have Arab Secretaries to do it for them:—so that a wide field is opened for the introduction of the word of God into a hitherto unknown land—unknown at least to Europeans."

MORALITY OF SLAVES.—It appears from a statement of Mr. F. Buxton, just published, that the British Sugar Plantations are carried on with a fearful waste of human life. It appears that in 1817 the total number of slaves in the West India Sugar Colonies was 730,142, of whom 369,577 were males, and 360,565 females. After a lapse of eleven years, the numbers in the West India Sugar Colonies are 678,527, of whom 333,534 males, and 344,993 females. In the Mauritius 76,774, of whom 47,657 are males, and 28,117 females. The decrease in thirteen West India Colonies is 47,834; in the Mauritius, 10,767; together 58,601. But in two Colonies there have been an increase, viz: Dominica 11, and Barbadoes 3,956; together 5,977; deducting which from the decrease, we have for the total decrease in the slave population in the Sugar Colonies, on an average of eleven years, 52,624.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—Memorials have been put in circulation in Virginia, praying the Legislature to abolish slavery; and if such law be not passed, that slaves be not allowed to be brought into Western Virginia, and that slavery in that portion of the State may be gradually abolished.

At the Annual Meeting of the Williams Colonization Society (Miss.) it appeared that that Society had paid over to R. S. Pinckney, Esq. Agent of the Parent Society, \$191, and that the Rev. Wm. Adams, one of its members, had paid to the same, \$17. Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, \$137.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. The Hon. C. P. Smith, President; Samuel S. Boyd, Esq. 1st Vice President; Hon. E. McGowan, 2d Vice President; Geo. Lloyd Boyd, Esq. Secretary, and Rev. Thomas C. Brown, Treasurer.

On motion,

Messrs. Thos. H. Chew, John H. Jackson, John W. Gilliam, A. W. Allen, P. W. Farrar, Wm. Wierms, G. W. Coker, Bro. C. Burruss, A. Adams, Jos. Johnson, Daniel Bassett and W. Platts, were unanimously re-appointed a Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

* The Committee sent 100 Arabic Testaments, and 100 Arabic Gospels, in plain binding.

EXPEDITIONS FOR LIBERIA.

We mentioned in our last, the departure of the *Jupiter*, for the Colony. We erred in stating that the *Lady* of the Rev. Mr. Cox and the Rev. Mr. *Pinney*, embarked in this vessel. Mr. Cox went alone, and Mr. *Pinney's* departure was delayed by the death of his associate, Mr. *Barr*.

The ship *Hercules*, is now at Savannah, and will sail thence with about 200 passengers. The ship *Lafayette*, is nearly ready to sail from Baltimore, with about 150 emigrants.

It is probable, that another vessel will leave Norfolk, with emigrants, from the 20th to the 25th of December.



ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

This will be held in this City, on the third Monday in January next. It is deemed of vast importance, that the various Auxiliary Societies should appoint delegates to represent them at this meeting. The growing interest felt in the cause of the Society, and its enlarged operations, will show the necessity for the counsel and aid of its friends, from every section of the Union.



TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, Nov. 26th, 1832, the Secretary, having called the attention of the Board to the decease of the revered President of the Society, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Board will ever cherish respect and affection for the memory of their late venerable President, the Hon Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whose illustrious name, enrolled upon the charter of his country's Independence, gave dignity and honor to this Institution.

Resolved, That the Family of Mr. Carroll, be assured of the cordial sympathy of this Board and of the deep sorrow entertained by it, of the loss which both the Society and the Nation have sustained by his death.

Resolved, That the Managers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

We cannot presume, in any notice of ours, to add to the signals, which are every where displayed, of national mourning for the loss of the last of the signers of the declaration of Independence. The venerable man, over whom patriotism has watched for years with trembling anxiety, has finally left our sight, to join the great assembly of the illustrious dead. The writer of

these lines, saw him for the first and last time, but a few hours before his death. He beheld him, amid the group of his most interesting family, with a mind collected and serene, as on the day when he signed the charter of his country's freedom, directing a paper to be read, which transferred a large bequest, made to him in trust, for the benefit of our Institution, to the Society; and having heard and approved its contents, taking the pen in his aged and trembling hand, to trace his last signature, and thus by an act contributing to establish liberty in another continent, concluding a life devoted to the cause of liberty in this. We have heard much of the private, as well as public virtues, of Mr. Carroll; and of his deep attachment to the system of christianity, which, though he adheared to it under the forms of the Catholic Church, shed light upon his declining years, and revealed to him, the glory of an eternal world. Men may differ in their modes of faith, and in some of the grounds of their hope, but charity, the principle of everlasting life, changeth not; but is the same in the soul of Fenelon and Leighton, of Wesley and Edwards, on earth and in heaven.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 1st November to the 30th November, 1832.

A Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, as follows, viz: "From a fund which has arisen from the continued savings of a Missionary, by his laying aside portions of fees and presents, at the time they were received—the entire amount of fees received on Sunday and Thursday of every week—also, free-will offerings under peculiar Providences—one-tenth of his regular salary, and one-tenth of the balance which has remained of his receipts during the year on his family expenses"; to constitute the Rev John T Brooke, of Georgetown, D C, a life member,		\$30
Collection by Rev John Winter from Lutheran congregation, Clear Spring, near Williamsport, Maryland, per John Hogg,		10
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin, Treasurer, ...		600
Collection by Rev Andrew W Pogue, pastor of Yellow Springs parish, Ohio, per Elsie Mills,		20
Do by Rev Thomas Anderson, Franklin, Pennsylvania,		8
Do by Rev T Ingraham in his congregation, Brandon, Vt		9
Do by Rev H Flegg in Congreg'l church, Hubbardtown,		4
Do in the Presbyterian church, and from the college, Canonsburg, Pa—per Dr Brown, President of the college—by Rev Benjamin F Nourse,		16
Legacy of Colonel Henry Rutgers, of New York,		1000
Collection by Rev Dexter Witter, Burton, Ohio, per J Peifers,		5

A Friend to the American Colonization Society, per Charles I. Burnet, Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York,	1
Peter Smith of Peterboro, now residing in Schenectady, by his son Gerrit Smith,	250
Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, N York, sixth payment on his subscription of \$1000,	100
Collections by Rev Williamson, per Rev Reuben Post, viz:	
at Warrenton, \$21.58—Salem, \$5.50—Middleburg, Va. 4.73—	31 81
Mrs Susan B Terrill of Charlottesville, Va. Treasurer of Albemarle Female Colonization Society, as follows—	
by said Society,	\$105
to constitute Rev Francis Bowman a life member, .	30— 135
Collection by Rev T. D Baird of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania,	5
Colonization Society of Virginia, per B Brand, Treasurer,	200
Aux Society of Somerset, Ohio, per Jacob Niles, Treasurer,	20
Part of two collections at Buckingham, Va. by John M Fulton,	15
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	\$2459,81

The Rev J. C. Burgess, of Mississippi, acknowledges the receipt of \$50 for the Society, from the Niece of the pious David Brainard.

John McPhail, Agent of the Society at Norfolk, Va. acknowledges the receipt of the following monies:

Donation from Mrs Mary Chandler,	5
Do from John A Chandler,	5
Collection in Methodist church in Suffolk, 4th of July,	11
Donation from Archibald Allen,	6 50
Do from the Yearly Meeting of Friends in North Carolina, per Nathan Winslow,	10
Collection in Pres'n ch, Newbern, N. C. per Rev Saml Herd,	17
Donation by Edward Moran of Norfolk,	3
	<hr/>
	\$57 50

We have been requested to publish the following Reports of the Treasurers of Auxiliary Societies, for the information of the contributors.

Vermont Colonization Society in account with DANIEL BALDWIN, Treasurer.

Cn.	Rev. S. Hopkins,	1 00	
By cash in treasury per last report, \$192 06	Geo. Wadsworth,	1 00	
	James Spaulding,	1 00	
By cash past year as follows from	Congl Society,	14 50	27 50
<i>Montpelier.</i>	Middlesex Congl Soc.		1 50
Timothy Merrill,	West Fairlee Post		
Joshua Y. Vail,	Mills Cong. So.	8 00	
E. P. Walton,	W. Fairlee Cong. So.	2 98	10 98
Joseph Howes,			
Rev C. Wright,	Cornwall Cong. So.	11 60	
J. C. Southmayd,	Mrs. Mary Goodrich,	3 00	14 60
D. Baldwin,			

Fayston Cong. Society,		0 82	Barnet Cong So	10 00	
Bridport Cong. So.	21 31		Bapt Passumpsic So	10 00	
Jonathan Merriam,	1 00				20 00
		22 31	Weathersfield Cong So	7 26	
Berlin Cong So	6 17		Contribution 1th July,	7 23	
Nathaniel Bosworth,	1 00				14 49
Rev J Hobart,	1 00		Peacham Cong So.	17 00	
		8 17	L. Worcester,	1 00	
Hinesburgh Religious					18 00
Societies,	5 00		Westminster Cong So		4 00
Hinesburgh Cong So	13 00		New Haven Cong So	5 50	
N Leavenworth,	1 00		Geo W Nash,	3 00	
		19 06	Ira Mills,	5 00	
St Albans Religious			R Chapman,	1 00	
Societies,		22 23	Wm Jones,	0 50	
Randolph Con So.	15 73		Mrs Fiske,	0 37	
" " "	9 07		Honace Prime,	0 25	
		24 82			15 62
Royalton Windsor Co			West Rupert Cong So.		25 76
Temperance So	22 00		Washington Cong So.		2 00
Sunday School So	1 00		Rutland Cong So.	28 00	
		23 06	West " " "	15 62	
Barnard Cong Society,		10 00	G F Hodges,	1 00	
Woodstock S Parish,	20 66		R Pierpoint,	1 00	
Lysander Raymond,	1 00		Gen Brown,	1 00	
		21 06	C R Williams,	1 00	
Plainfield Cong and					47 62
Methodist Society,	7 50		Vergennes 1th of July,		5 45
Baptist Lady,	1 00		Castleton Con So.	10 73	
		8 56	Hon. J Meacham,	30 00	
Waitsfield Cong Society,		24 25	to constitute him a life member		
Waterbury Cong So	12 93		of the American Col. So.	40 73	
Amasa Pride,	1 00		Orwell Cong Society,	14 00	
		13 9	Rochester " "	17 08	
Northfield F Baptist,		4 50	Pittsfield " "	7 58	
Enosburgh Cong So		4 9	Hartford north Parish,	9 15	
Windsor, Dr I Green,		20 0	Barre Cong Society,	4 70	
Hardwick 2d Cong So	4 56		Norwich South Con So.	5 00	
" Baptist Ch	17 19		" north Con So.	7 00	
		21 75			12 00
Brookfield Cong So	21 73		Hadley Con Society,		2 00
John Wheatly,	1 00		Eastland, Timothy Grow,		1 00
		22 7	Benson Con So.	21 46	
Middlebury Cong So	27 00		Joseph Bascom,	1 00	
William Skade,	1 00				22 46
		23 0	Wilmington Bap Society,	6 51	
Weybridge Con So	2 32		Milbore and Newtane Bap.	1 18	
Education and Missionary			" " Con Society,	5 00	
Societies,	2 26		Newbury Sunday School		
		4 6	in part to constitute S.		
Williamstown Con So	11 50		Morgan a life member,		8 21
Asa Smith,	1 00		Chelate Con Society,		12 50
Methodist Society,	3 52		Hadley Con and Bap So.		8 77
		19 02	Wardsboro' Con Society,		12 10
Chelsea Cong So.	13 12		Lunenburg Con So.	6 25	
Harry Hale,	1 00		Baptist Society,	3 00	
		11 12			9 25

Jamaica Con So	4 00	Putney Con So.	5 00	
N. Cheeney, jun.	1 00	Phineas White,	1 00	
				6 00
Westford Con Society,	6 12	Pittsford Con So.	50 00	
Essex Religious Societies,	1 00	Sabbath School,	5 00	
Poultney Contribution		Jona. Pearsons,	1 00	
4th July,	13 00			36 00
Wm L Farnum,	1 00	Greensboro' north So.	10 87	
		Martin Grow,	1 00	
Jerico Con Society,	5 32			11 87
Andover, Joel Manning,	1 00	Bellows Falls Episcopal So	11 00	
Londonderry Con So.	3 00	Lyndon Con Society,	2 00	
Gratton Con Society,	11 00	Addison, Sylvanus Chapin,	1 00	
Kirby Con Society,	6 00	Bradford Con Society,	6 63	
W. Brattleboro' Con S.	8 32	Burlington, Rev J K Converse,	1 00	
Samuel Clark,	1 00	Chester Con Society,	14 15	
S Dunklee and N Kiteredge		Rockingham, D Kellogg,	1 00	
in payment for the Af	2 00	Orange, David Nelson,	1 00	
rican Repository,		Pawlet, M Brown,	1 00	
Springfield Bapt So.	10 50	Contrib. at Ann. Meeting,	52 07	
" " Con So.	14 50			
				\$1451 63

Dr.

To paid E. P. Walton for printing five hundred Reports,	\$12 75
" " postage,	0 90
Uncurrent Bill,	3 00
Stationary for the past year,	2 00
To paid Richard Smith, Treasurer of the American Colonization	
Society,	1313 45
To paid premium on drafts,	6 58
Cash in Treasury this day,	113 15
	\$1451 63

DANIEL BALDWIN, *Treasurer.**Montpelier, October 29, 1832.**Wilkinson Co. Colonization Society in account with J. P. THOMAS, Treasurer.*

Cr.	Hon C P Smith,	5
By amount reported last annual	Mrs Martha E Douglass,	2
meeting,	\$51 Rev T C Brown,	1
Collected in Woodville,	41 Mrs Elizabeth Brown,	1
John W Cobb,	10 J A Thomas's subscription,	20
Miss Jane Riddle,	2 Daniel Williams's do	1
Miss Virginia Verby,	1 J T Alexander's do	5
John H Thomas,	1 Balance of J P Thomas's third	
Mrs Walsh,	1 payment on G Smith's plan,	80
Dr Thomas Lyne,	2 F C West's subscription,	2
George W Carter,	5	
Hon Edward M Gehee, his 4th		\$331
payment on G Smith's plan,	100	

Dr.

To amount paid R Finley, as reported in the African Repository,	\$194
To amount paid A Fisk, Treasurer of Mississippi State Society,	137
	\$331

J. P. THOMAS, *Treasurer.**Washington, (Mississippi) August 6, 1832.*

